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If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for blication wish to have rejected articles return my must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

Champlain and the French.

In an age and at a time when foolish pedants and thoughtless observers are proclaiming the decadence of France there is a significance in the Champlain celebration which deserves a passing mention. Contemplating at Ticonderoga, at Crown Point and at Lake George the failure of a French colonial experiment, it is still permitted to admire and marvel at the courage, the devotion, the temporary success that followed the French method. It is still necessary to admire the grandeur of the French design which almost from the inception grasped a continent and not a seaboard and launched from New Orleans as well as Quebec expeditions which aimed at real empire while British colonies were still huddled to the eastward of the Alleghanies. In the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries it was France, not Great Britain, which was thinking imperially.

The significance, moreover, is truly contemporary, for the empire that failed on this continent, the scope, the breadth the grandeur of vision which failed in America, has written success over half of Africa. It is so customary, so thoroughly traditional, to sneer and scoff at colonial France that this very Champlain celebration, with all its remote but not less real tragedy for the French man, supplies a valuable refutation to the age worn slander; a refutation the twentieth century demonstration of which deserves emphasis. It was not in design nor yet in American execution that France failed. America was lost in Europe, of course, but Africa, by the same token, has been won and held.

The comparison of French and English methods is an old story. When the British colonies at last took up their tardy march westward the passage of the Alleghanies brought immediate contact and conflict with the French. On the great lakes and down the rivers of the Mississippi system the French explorers and soldiers and traders had gone. It was a thin line, of The fate which swept the framework moreover, Mr. SMITH of Sauquoit has ditions and circumstances from which the British Channel forever protected the English race. The failure, however, was great enough to reveal certain qualities of the successful colonizers. The significant thing is to see has followed the trail. their soundness, their amazing justification in Africa.

Seventy-five years ago, when Africa auddenly began slowly but surely to take on the character for Europe that America had two centuries before, France and England again faced each other. All along the broad and rounding bulk of the dark continent which faces America there were patches of British and French territory. France had just established herself in Algeria. Of all her ancient colonies Senegal lone remained on the west coast. Great Britain sat down on the Gambia River and at Sierra Leone and along the mouth of the Niger. Nowhere were there more than stray factories on the coast-the hinterland belonged to the quickest and the boldest. Two races again took up an ancient rivalry in Africa.

Once more, as in America, it was the French who grasped the broader plan, vaster scheme. Up the Senegal and across to the Niger went adventurous explorers, the exact counterparts of those who by cance passed from the St. Law reace to the Mississippi. Over the great desert from the Mediterranean came other parties. Backward from newer factories at Dahomey and the Ivory Coast went other expeditions. Presently all met, the British colonies remained fixed upon the seaboard; it was the French who, joining hands from every vantage point, had won the hinter-Lastly, from the station on the Congo there came an expedition which touched the other lands at Lake Tchad, and then from Algiers to the Congo and from Dakar to Egypt the French had carved a contiguous empire, the hinter-

lands were all their own. When Major MARCHAND crossed Africa from the Congo to the Nile and sat down at Fashoda the analogy with America was complete. Egypt was cut off from Uganda. England had several spots upon the crust, but the heart of Africa belonged to France, had been won by precisely the same methods, the same genius in conception and ability in execution which won America, the vast bulk of the North American continent for France two centuries before. Before the English threat of war France of the well earned fruits were sacrificed to imperative continental necessities. since Germany and not Great Britain in no sense diminished the achievement, the admirable review of the history of misleading at other times. They pro-

in no degree lessened the actual triumph of the French method.

In this Champlain celebration, then which reopens a closed page of history, there is a significant light thrown upon a dark subject. For of all dark subjects to the Englishman and the American the French colonial achievement is the darkest. But it is on the map of Africa, written in a contemporary color, that one may find the truest revelation of the real French effort and achievement ing election." ignorance directed at the French people and their colonial endeavor. In the American experiment the European pressure wrecked a splendid conception nfluence has worked, but far less fatally, and the success is patent upon any map. Nor is the least interesting phase the testimony the African triumph supplies of a continuing and undiminished virility which after two centuries has produced men of the same race who could renev on another continent and in more successful fashion the glories of the New France of North America.

A Virginia Letter Carrier.

Georgia has set an example that promises a fine crop of imitation in other Southern States. For example, in James City county, Virginta, the people are reported up in arms because a negro mail carrier has been put upon one of the rural routes. They are taking down their letter boxes, have refused in several instances to receive their mail from colored hands, and generally are making ridiculous spectacles of themselves.

We can understand, of course, that the people would prefer to have a carrier whom they know. This official is in a less degree what the postmaster is or ought to be, known and acceptable to all with whom he is brought in such constant and intimate relations. But to make a point of the fact that this particular carrier is black and not white merely puerile. Negroes make the best of postmen, whether in town or country. They are proud of their occupation, they are faithful, industrious, and quite intelligent enough for the calling.

Very possibly, however, this is not the point at all. The people of James City county may be aroused because they have had a stranger foisted upon them by the inscrutable processes of that inscrutable machine the Civil Service Commission. Any honest man who is familiar with the neighborhood and willing to get about with reasonable energy would no doubt have satisfied them. Maybe this new man is an alien. sent to them because he could tell the height of Stromboli or knew something about the pons asinorum and thereby took precedence on the civil service

But there will always be wrangles and futilities where the commission prevails. That tree can bear no other fruit. in the very nature of things.

The Definition of Demosthenes. In some happier age when civic courage has proper recognition a monument will be erected to the greater glory of GEORGE B. SMITH, a scion of the illustrious Smith family of Sauquoit, in the course, that stretched from Quebec county of Oneida. Mr. SMITH is a man to New Orleans, but it was an actual of courage and questions, a man who line. The initiative, the energy, the dares to pursue interrogation to its logigigantic conception were all patent. cal conclusion. For weeks, for months, away was European-the result of con- wrestled with the absorbing question, What is direct nominations? From the first casual mention which started him in the simple faith that it was a true hair restorer down through all the range of breakfast foods the faithful SMITH

> It is probable that on the first warnlenged with the question, "What is apparently Mr. SMITH was unsatisfied. Next he asked the neighbors. "One of Governor Hughes's policies," he was probably informed by those who pitied his base ignorance or suspected a sinister and malevolent purpose behind a had, and again a month or so ago, when feigned ignorance. But poor SMITH was uninformed

At last in a moment of inspiration Mr. SMITH addressed a letter to that excellent Oneida county journal the Utica Press :

" I have not seen published in any paper of talked with any one who could throw light upon the subject. The people ought to be familiar with the subject in order to act intelligently."

So the earnest Mr. SMITH wrote, revealing in his simple phrase the downright earnestness of his quest. Oddly enough even the Utica Press had no for purely speculative purposes and information. It had heard the thing mentioned, but the best it could do was to turn the inquiry over to the Hon. DEMOSTHENES DAVENPORT, the man who discovered direct nominations during his first term in the State Senate.

The reply of the Hon. DEMOSTHENES DAVENPORT to the anxious GEORGE B. SMITH is a document of impressive character. From the word "briefly" in the first column it runs eloquently to the signature in the second, a magnificent torrent of unbridled eloquence and polysyllabic grandeur. As a State paper it is above cavil, as a literary document beyond contemporary compare. If there be any criticism of the document it must be confined to the minor detail that it fails to answer the question of the searching SMITH. The present public life of the nation is set forth complete in two columns; corporations, corrupt machines, legislative puppets, all are exposed; but, alas for SMITH, the Direct Nominations remains as insoluble as the Sigel case.

"It is inevitable," begins DEMOS-THENES, "in a popular Government like ours that all the great movements doing the same work much more thorwhich are profoundly affected by public oughly and authoritatively, and there is interest should sooner or later come no occasion for maintaining two large again receded. Fashoda and the Bahr under the supervision of the sovereign and expensive establishments when one el Ghazal were abandoned, that portion people." We can see the unhappy will serve the same purpose. The SMITH as he read this. A simple soul truth is, however, that Secretary WILseeking a ray of truth and suddenly shot son's figures are correct only when under the calcium of a rhetorical searchwas the true enemy; but the concession light. We find it impossible to quote that as a rule they are inaccurate and

man institutions that follows. We and serve no other end.

halt again at this sentence: "The direct primary essential mean that the whole body of enrolled voters of the party go quietly to the polls on primary day, under the same legal restrictions which surround election day, and decide, each in his own protected booth, which of two or more names pre sented on the public official ballot is the better nominee for his party in the com-

Of course what SMITH wants is to know how direct nominations makes "the whole body go," let alone go quietly The irritating thing is that DEMOS THENES knows. When asked to serve on a State commission appointed to partially carried out; in Africa the same solve the riddle his declination was based upon the assertion that he already knew all about the subject. But then as now it is poor SMITH who does not know, who must suffer. Nor is there help in the next illuminating paragraph:

"There can be under the proposed new system no more discontent on the part of any great number of the voters. Exactly; even SMITH knew everybody was to be happy; but how and why? DAVENPORT knows of course, but he won't tell. It's a secret-the true,

great mystery of the hour. Wise direct primary legislation involves several incidental matters," the seer continues. "Steering apparatus" is one of these, but where are the steering gears to be purchased-or made? DAVENPORT knows, but he is protecting his patent. We are glad for DEMOS-THENES; may we be pardoned if we fee a touch of sorrow for SMITH.

"MARY," said the mistress of the house to the cook, "how do you make that sponge cake of yours?" "Well, mum, first you put the ingre-

dients in the dish and then you put the dish in the oven. For our part we trust Mr. GEORGE B. SMITH of Sauquoit will persevere. His cause is ours. We trust we shall yet see

the truth face to face and be able to understand it. A whole world waits upon his search—a whole world less DEMOSTHENES, who knows and won't

The Murder of Mrs. Staber.

The police, assisted by citizens and particularly by an astute cobbler, made short work of capturing the murderers of Mrs. GEORGE R. STABER. The cas presented no difficulties, it is true, but the fact that the alarm was raised and the men arrested without being able to get away from the scene of their crime indicates that the patrol and detective forces did their duties_cleverly.

In this case, none of the difficulties that balk the police in the Berstin, Sigel and similar mysteries was found. Burglars had broken into a citizen's house, and on their discovery had committed murder in making their escape. Obviously the failure to capture them would have been an indictment of the police terrifying to every householder and completely destructive of confidence in the force. The murderer of a woman carousing with chance acquaintances in saloons; the slayer of a girl given to hidden friendships with men; the butcher who cuts up the body of his victim: these are less of a menace to the comnunity than murderous burglars, and the failure to capture then may be overlooked if such gentry as are now in custody in Brooklyn are kept down.

Without pretending to guess at the amount that would be saved thereby, we make bold to say that President TAFT could begin the work of departmental retrenchment with especial usefulness and prestige by abolishing Secretary WILSON'S so-called crop reports. These are issued periodically-in the ing of doubt Mrs. SMITH was chal- case of the cotton crop monthly and we risk little in asserting that whenever direct nominations?" Her answer, if the facts have been in real doubt the she made one, is lost to history, but Department of Agriculture has almost always been wrong.

Some years ago, for instance, when the W. P. Brown party from New Orleans came to this city and annexed all the money the local cotton speculators the wheat market in Chicago was squeezed dry, it was made sufficiently evident that private operators knew much more about crop conditions than the Department did.

In each case it was a year of uncertainty and therefore of gambling, but in each case it appeared that the gamblers had the facts and that Secretary Wilson had guesswork, and a mighty foolish variety of it at that.

So far as regards the monthly cotton reports, they have long been employed have contributed nothing to the orderly, intelligent and legitimate conduct of business. We have not forgotten the scandals growing out of "leaks" in the Department, and even if those leaks have been effectually arrested-which we can only hope—the uses to which the reports are put remain the same. The last report, July 1, was promptly followed by an outburst of speculation. The Department estimated the condition of the crop at 74.6 per cent. Nobody knows whether this is correct, the Department least of all. The best and closest calculators are the Southern exchanges located in the cotton growing country and in close and constant communication with the sources of authentic information, and next to these are the great factors who are in daily if not hourly receipt of hints from every part of the belt. Upon this warrant the actual operators buy and sell. The "Government report" is made the basis of widespread gambling.

These reports ought to be abolished and the whole machinery dismantled. In any event the Census Bureau is the situation is plain to everybody, and mote wildcat speculation in such cases,

Here we have of course only one of the multitudinous repetitions and parallels which prevail in many of the Departments and independent bureaus. The whole system ought to be simplified and coordinated. How many millons a year President TAFT could save the Government by putting it on the basis of any other well conducted busiess we dare not conjecture.

REMY DE GOURMONT in the Dépêcke tells nis readers of the most beautiful library in the world. It has not so many volumes or such rare ones as may be found in the Paris National Library; nevertheless, at to the soldiers of the Paris garrison of a moderate computation there are more rural life and interests. The purpose than 100,000 with almost the same number of brochures and miscellaneous periodical literature. Though this library which of them might be induced to return to M. DE GOURMONT describes is built of their native places and take to farming granite and wood, there is little system in for a livelihood when their terms of serthe disposition of the volumes, and no vice had extired. Ricard has had much catalogue; but, as he says, catalogues usually serve to find the books we know of, not the unknown. Furthermore, there is the attraction of the unexpected in this institution that makes it more of a lot tery than a library. If you have the price you may haul away your choice.

This singular library extends along the

quay of the left bank of the Seine in the good old city of Paris. It is known as the Quai or Quais. It is free to all. cans stay on the right bank, on the boulevards, and as a rule know nothing about It is an inexhaustible mine of riches for students; for the curious psycholo gist; also for the needy one with a bouquin to sell. There the life history of a popular book may be traced from the first flare of the publisher's fireworks to the lonesome latter years, sans readers, sans price—or such a pitiful one that you shake your head philosophically over the vanity of academic reputations. There M. DE GOURMONT confesses—not without a touch of his fine irony—that he made a great literary and philosophical discovery: the books that one does not know are not worse than those praised by the world. At dusk the lights on the river, the boats, the breezes and the look of the sky over the green Champs-Elysées are for the de-lectation of the amateur of city scenery.

Truly an agreeable picture thus painted A different one, however, in the winter when the ardent bibliophile in pursuit o beloved print stands shivering in a wet rain and loy wind.

SMITH OF SAUQUOIT.

His Vain Search for a Definition of Direct Nominations.

Prom the Utica Observer.

One of the Smiths in Sauquoit—this one seing George B.—asked the Press for a definition of "direct nominations," having seen none that he could comprehend. This was too much for the Press and it sent the letter to Senator Davenport. Was it a joke? Davenport was the man who, quite as much as any other legislator, befuddled the pro-posed, legislation in New York State last winter—the legislation that failed. And when that failure occurred and he was seected as a member of a legislative com-mission to go outside the State and find out what "direct nominations" really are where the system exists, he declined. The pre-tence was, we believe, that he knew enough

r too much already.

The reply of Davenport is as muddy as could have been expected. We impiore Smith not to be hasty and throw it into the Sauquoit creek. The Sauquoit is a com-paratively clear stream now. The Willow-vale Bleachery is just below, and it would be a shame to interrupt its operations until e stream clears again

Why should Davenport want "direct no inations"? His presence in the Legislature is the result of some of the worst work done in Oneida county politics in many year. If he goes back it can only be through a repetition of last year's methods. We do believe that the experiment can be tried again. Some who were fooled have

THE SEARCH FOR PEACE. Must Dogs' Rights Always Have First

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUNcorrespondent of this day writing of the right to rest signs himself "Peace Loving Now, is not a peace loving citizen Crank. dull, indifferent or unjust as to harbor a health and happiness of his neighbors? Many people do not know their rights some do not care for other people's rights and not a few have a sort of pleasure whe they have found something which annoys

The peace loving man is often charged with being no friend of animals. I am sure a dog barking the greater part of the night or a cock crowing three hours before he fortable as the people are whom he keeps rom sleep.

To get out of noisy Manhattan at night

bought a house nearly twenty years ago near the outer edge of Bronx borough. During the summers of these many years bave had to resort to many expedients to get sleep. If it were not for cool, foggs or rainy nights, when I generally get a good rest, I believe I should be dead.

NEW YORK, July 7.

A Comparison of Tax Rates Wanted. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In view of the recent announcement that the city tax rate is to be 1.70. I have endeavored to ascertain how taxation in New York city compares with taxatio

Let us take the case of a person owning an im proved piece of real estate worth say \$25,000, producing a gross rental of \$1,750, assessed at say \$20,000. Let us take the annual repair and

say \$20,000. Let us take the annual repair and insurance charges at \$50, taxes \$340, leaving a net return of \$1,350.

The same person owns say \$5,000 of 5 per cent. bonds, worth \$6,000, which produce \$250 annually. He is taxed on \$2,000, paying thus at 1.70 \$34 taxes on personalty.

This person's net income is therefore \$1,350 + \$215=\$1,566 on a capital of \$31,000, or a trife

ever 5 per cent.

How would a similar condition of things, allowing for a different rate of return on the realty, out in London?

A Daily READER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: We set aside one day in the year in which to train murderers. Children have toy pistols and pistols loaded with blank cartridges, which on the glo-

This habit of "pointing" unfortunately stays with them the other 364% days of the year, with the result of numerous easualites from pointing and firing loaded frearms. Isn't it about time that we went to the root of

tter and made it a crime to point a weapon, r loaded or not, at any one? Anyway, isn't the noisy way we have of cele-rating Independence Day ridiculous? DANBURY, Conn., July 7.

P. S.—I have brought up three boys and a girl not to "point."

Mount Robson.

TO THE EDITIOR OF THE SUM—Str: With reference to the editorial "The Lure of the Heights" in Monday's SUM I should like to call Professor Fay's attention to Mount Rebson, the highest mountain in Canada, by the base of which the new transcontinental railway is being built, Professor Coleman of Terente University has made two or three attempts to scale these heights but has never succeeded in reaching the summit. Here is work for ambitious mountain climbars.

A congress was held in Paris in the latter part of last month under the conto consider the reasons for the desertion of the land in favor of city life which is a characteristic phenomenon in France as in other countries to-day. Of the many papers read during the six days session none has attracted more atten-tion than that of J. Ricard, an agricultural engineer, who collected his materis n a curious and original manner.

Ricard had been employed for five years by the Association Philomathique of Paris, with the consent and approval of the military authorities, in lecturing was to stimulate in the men the love of the land, in the hope that the majority of them might be induced to return to success, at least in arousing the soldiers' averaged 300 men to a regiment, and much personal intercourse resulted, in which the men sought his advice as to their future and freely expressed their own lews on the subject.

Finally, to arrive at something definite Ricard determined to take a sort of census. He selected a single regiment, the Second Regiment of Cuirassiers, but from this it is believed he derived a very tolerable conspectus of opinion for the entire country, the men being recruited in a majority of the Departments of France. One day he lectured to the corps on the theories advanced in the books to account for it. "Now," said he, in concluding, "I have given you the opinions of the scientists; in return I want yours. You know many young people who have deserted your villages for the cities. You have lived with them and know their motives. Tell me what they are."

Slips of paper were passed around the audience and several hundred were turned in with answers. These Ricard classified at his leisure, and the result formed the basis of his paper read before the con-gress. It was found that in almost every case prominence was given to the hope-leseness of agricultural labor as a career owing to the lack of capital from which a majority of young men suffer. The average youth has not the means to rent farm, still less to buy it, and there is

a farm, still less to buy it, and there is no prospect of saving a sufficient amount out of the wages of the farm laborer. There are no illusions as to success through a stroke of luck. No extraordinary opportunities can be expected in the country. The young man becomes discouraged. He despeirs of success at home, and turns to the city.

To meet this condition, it may be mentioned, the French Legislature has recently passed a law framed by Deputy Ribot which aims to establish a system of loans to persons wishing to buy and oultivate small rural holdings. Several oultivate small rural holdings. Several oultivate small rural holdings. Several oultivate capital but chartered and guaranteed by the Government. This law has not really gone into operation as yet. The financial organizations necessary to give it effect have not developed. One object of the congress was to stimulate the country to wake up and take steps a cou

Second in importance among the rea-sons given to M. Ricard by his cuirassiers was the preference of Frenchman for pursuits which secured a certainty of provi-sion for old age. The most desirable thing of all, they said almost with unanimity, security for the future and means of living in old age when unable to work

far better than higher pay of uncertain duration. This is a most characoh attitude. Thrift care for the future, are above all things the national qualities of a people so often regarded by foreigners as frivolous and unpractical. Just at present, excellent as it is in the abstract, this overweening providence threatens to become something like a national calamity. It is the cause of the mania for office holding which is a serious handicap to national progress.

From other sources than Ricard's paper it appears that a careful official compilation made recently from the records of 1906 shows that there were that year 440,000 public employees (fonctionnaires) in the country, or roughly one for every ninety inhabitants. In the central Government alone, besides those of the municipalities. The number, beyond all doubt, has been increasing slowly but surely. It is probably close to half a million to-day. It is an obsession. In the Prefecture of the Seine there were last year 38,000 applications for the post of cantonnier (road mender, or signal man), although the sides to be two and sometimes three mounted men and they did good and efficient work and kept the very best kind of order. On Sunday five youths of between 15 and 16 came under the trees (where I was sitting with my wife and several other laters), who made bathing suits and proceeded to don their street clothing. When I protested at their making the park a dressing room I was told to go to hell and mind my own business. 1907 there were 391,000 in the employ of the central Government alone, besides men and they did good and efficient work average of vacancies is 320 a year; there were 7,800 applicants for twenty places as office boy; 5,700 men tried to get appointments as district school janitors, 2,356 young women to fill 150 places as teachers; 1,200 men sought sixty clerical jobs; 189 athletes aimed to becom ne professors of gymnastics, there being six places open

The 440,000 employees in 1906 drew an aggregate of about 700,000,000 francs in pay. This is an average of rather less than 1,600 france or \$320 apiece a year. and as many of the salaries of high officials run into tens of thousands of france it will be seen that those of the vast majority must be the merest pittances Probably more than half, taking men and women, fall to \$100 a year or lessmetimes much less. What then, it may be asked, is the attraction that draws the thousands of applicants for public employment? It is the certainty of it in the first place and the pension in the second. It is security for life, the dearest dream of the average Frenchman. Among the factors which are counted upon to counteract this pull away from

the land-and from industry in generalin the near future is the old age pension law for workers (retraites ouvrières) which it is expected will be enacted before the close of the present year. An outline of this measure was recently published in THE SUN. It is hoped that when the French peasant finds his old age provided for, even though he remain in his native village all his life, the temptation to flock to some central point in search of a Government job will fall away from him. A movement is also on foot to promote the growth of "mutualism," that is of benefit insurance societies in the rural districts. They have become in recent years an enormous instrumentality of French thrift among the city and town folk, but as yet have little or no hold in country

regions.

Resides the economic reasons for the ovement to the towns above set forth the usual psychological reasons were of course assigned by M. Ricard's soldiers

PRENCH THRIFT AND THE the dulness of country life; the gayety DRIFT FROM THE LAND. of the city and the distraction which is affords from brooding on personal trou-bles. The pernicious activity of the schoolmaster was strongly affirmed. Too often does he refrain from educating the children in the spirit of the country, training them instead to be successful winners of certificates of proficiency (diplomes) to his own greater glory and their inevitable drift from country to

city life. great military nation. It is the soldier's sweetheart. He meets her in the town where he is in garrison. She abhors the country. She won't go to it, so he set-

TWO ARMY TOWNS.

A Non-Prohibitionist's Ouservation Leavenworth and Fort Riley.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir. say to you candidly as an Eastern man and one who held strong ideas adverse to pro-hibition, after reading Mr. Busch's letter on the regulation of the liquor traffic, that on the regulation of the liquor trame, that he has weakened me and has made me angry all ever. To show you the weakness of his argument: he uses Leavenworth's soldier riot against prohibition. Now, as a travelling man I have been "making" Leavenworth for twelve years and I know conditions there, and your own information is or should be that Leavenworth is the one county and city of Kansas where the citizens of all classes have steadfastly prevented the authorities, State and Federal, for the last twenty years from enforcing the laws. By a regular monthy police fine the open saloons of that city have been in effect the highest of high licensed saloons. The citizens of that county have also permitted from 200 to 250 women

censed saloons. The citizens of that county have also permitted from 200 to 250 women to live on certain streets and to operate resorts under a system of protecting fines. The spectacle of hundreds of old, gray and feeble veteran soldiers of the civil war being dragged in and kicked out in the streets after being robbed on pension day can be seen there any pay day.

Now, on the day mentioned by Mr. Busch I saw on the train from Kansas City over twenty-five women, con men, dip workers on their way to Leavenworth from Kansas City, and a conductor laughingly remarked: "Oh, these heroes are coming in on every train from K. C. and St. Joe to work the soldiers, all under protection.

Therefore Mr. Busch lays this all to prohibition, when the truthals that every man you weet in a business way in Leavenworth thinks it the proper thing to get the soldiers' money any old way, and to stop this would kill the town! Mr. Busch holds prohibition to blame and blandly tells you he is opposed to this, when the very heart of his business depends on this sort of traffic, and he and others have tried for years to defeat, villify and attempt to ruin every clean living man who would like to stop this by law. Dig Leavenworth up and show the world how the liquor traffic has been carried on there. It would startle the country.

Now the people of Leavenworth may have

bars.
I tell you Mr. Busch cannot get this class of dealers to obey any law of either God or man. Now I saw these two instances and I have been impressed, I tell you. MEXICO, Mo., July 7.

WORK FOR THE PARK MAN.

Away. wish to call the attention of Commissione Berry to the condition of Pelham Bay Park. There are no receptacles on the lunch lawn such like, and in consequence the place reserved for picnics is in a flithy condition I spent Sunday up there and was disgusted with the conditions that prevailed. There had not been any attempt made to clean up after the Saturday picnickers. The re-mains of lunches were strewn all over the ural women look very much like any others. place, and worst of all, broken glass was

the diamonds as heretofore.

Neither are there enough policemen. I saw only one patrolman, and he was doing duty at the bathhouses. Last year there a garden and ate a few square meals he

business.

As I am pretty husky they moved to a more secluded spot when I threatened them with bodily harm. Had there been a policeman in the vicinity I would have had them arrested. There are a number of young fellows who visit the park who cannot be called toughs but are "fresh" and give much annoyance to those who use the park as a place of rest and recreation. These young men should be suppressed Their language is vulgar and many times actually indecent.

Their language is voigar and many actually indecent.

It is a shame to see this beautiful park going to ruin. Now, Mr. Commissioner, won't you please clean up the park, restore the mounted men, so that they can suppress the rowdies, and you will not only be doing your duty but will, I am sure, gain the good will and thanks of many lovers of beautiful Pelham Park, and perhaps a few yotes when they count the most.

Arrive Bronx, July 7.

THE BRONK, July 7.

What Mr. Emerson Said.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is with some diffidence that I venture to call in question the accuracy of one statement in Mr. John H. Clifford's interesting letter in THE SUN of to-day. Clifford's interesting letter in THE SUN of to-day. He relates that Ralph Waldo Emerson wrote his autograph for a lady at the request of a third party, and that then, being informed that the lady was of the same age as himself, he said: "Ah! if I had known she was so old I should have written my name all the more gladly."

I submit that Mr. Emerson was incapable of making so banai and so absolutely unimportant a remark as this under any circumstances. No one could possibly take any interest in the question ould possibly take any interest in the question whether he should have done such a thing or not

It is possible that he may have said that he would have done it. Do you think that was what Mr. Clifford meant to write? NEW YORK, July 7. DAVID A. CURTIS.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: Your Bull Run chanty of this morning recalls some spirited verses on the same topic printed in The Sun years ago. The first verse hit up the warrior's note somewhat to this effect: Unto Manassas, With sword and gun,

Our forces advanced Unto Bull Run. And here is a Pennsylvania cavaller: When I first landed in swate Philadelfy The weather was not very clear.

"I did not stay long in the city, For it happened to be in the fai "I'll I rafed out a sail in my riggin"

And auchored upon the canawi.

HACKENBACK, N. J., July &.

A PILGRIM'S PROTEST. Mayflower Descendant on the S

of Plymouth. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: garding your recent editorial articles and letters concerning Plymouth Rock and its preservation, I beg to give you below an extract from a letter of my father's, him-

self desce Brewster:

Brewster:

I am glad to see the condition of the Plymouth relics is arousing the nation. It shows that the nation, without regard to actual Mayflower relationship, prizes, honors and fairly worships that little band of English pioneers who opened the way to an English invasion by the sturdlest stock of a liberty loving nation.

But it is necless to inveigh against the wharf and other surroundings; these impediments are so insignificant as to be unnoticeable.

What is a shame is that there are no monuments that cost money to those men and women who entered upon the voyage and made the first settlement.

entered upon the voyage and made the first settlement.

Think of it! Not a monument of any kind to William Brewster, who was the actual origin of the little church that emigrated from England to Holland, and afterward came to America with part of them; who by his religious held upon them enabled them to held out during three years of famine, sufferings and other dangers. He was the father of the movement, and he was the soul of the enterprise once they came to land. He has been called the "Father of New England." His grave is not known, but his home lot, on which he built and lived, is known and marked. I hope that some day there will be a lofty shaft of some kind erected to him. There is a monument to Milea Standish, and there are two memorial shafts on Burial Hill, one to Bradford and one to Cushman. There should be a big monument over Coles's Hill, where ite the unmarked dead who died shortly after they landed, among them Govmsn. There should be a big monument over Coles's Hill, where lie the unmarked dead who died shortly after they landed, among them Gov-ernor Carver and wife.

You can readily see that the descendants of that noble band of heroes are wide awake to the necessity of properly honoring not only the "Rock" but also the Puritans themselves, the Boston Daily Advertiser, the Boston Globe and the Boston Evening Record to the contrary notwithstanding. It is just such good work as you and our friend from Illinois are doing that will surely restore Plymouth Rock. All help to you!

MINER H. PADDOCK, Jr.

NEW YORK, July 7.

THE PRICE OF CITIZENSHIP. Experiences of a Man Who Merely Wanted to Be an American.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUR-Sir: I think that if you published the following it would open people's eyes to the fact of first papers.

I went to the City Hall on Wednesday.

June 30, to inquire. I was told to call on Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock by a clerk who imagined he was talking to some animal instead of a human being. From there I went to room 127 in the Post Office Building and a blank was handed to me and I was told to return any morning at 9 o clock. was told to return any morning at 9 o'clock. Thursday I went there at 8:30 o'clock. A. M. and was about the three-hundredth in line and there were twenty tickets given out. On Friday I was there at 6:30 o'clock. A. M. and was about the fiftieth in line and there were twenty tickets given out. I was determined to get the papers, so went at 12:30 o'clock A. M. and waited until 9 o'clock A. M., and was the ninth in line and the tickets were given out.

five tickets were given out.
On Monday night I got there at 11:30 o'clock and was the fourth in line, so I managed to get one of the tickets. Can you imagine the relief I felt after waitsame position in the street waiting for 9 o'clock A. M. to come around? Would it not be better both for the Government and for the men wanting papers to have a few more clerks there at a cost of \$200 or thousand dollars on the papers, as they ost \$1 each, than make so much fuss about NEW YORK, July S.

NATURAL WOMAN.

Discouraging Report From One Who Has Had Experience. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As far

as the "natural woman" is concerned,
"Tamen Usque Recurret" will find it merely
a question of supply and demand. I remember that as a girl I was as natural as ing mode as to dress and wearing my hair Needs Attention Right as simply and artistically as even "Tarren" could wish. Needless to say I was but an with elderly bachelors, but deserted sh fully by the young men for the petticoats made in the latest fashion.

Now at 50 I have learned that a woman should dress conservatively of course, but always in style, that she should not wear her soul in her eyes nor cast those pearls of naturalness before every hog of a man

I don't believe that in his search "Tamen To be perfectly frank, I don't think the frequently seen. Another nuisance was unless this natural creature had fine eyes, the playing of ball on the lawns and not on a good complexion, &c., he would like her

would be in a much healthier frame of mind.

I feel sorry for him and regret that he has been thrown with such a class of women.

Chasing an ideal is rather discouraging work. I married a man and really I think they are almost as satisfactory. Nevertheless I am not sorry to sign myself LIBERTY, July 8.

Triumph of Dellar Bul.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: will be remembered that the Mr. Bryan's complaint in his plea for support during the last campaign was that Mr. Taft would disappoint the radicals in his party and that he (Bryan) was the proper person to carry out the Rooseveltian principles. Now it begins to look as if the President were trying to prove his late opponent a poor prophet. In the matter of the "excise" tax he outroofevelts Roosevelt in his advocacy of Bryanese methods.

It begins to look as if the Sage of Lin-

coin would live to see all his pet schemes advocated by future Republican Presidents; it's getting to be the fashion. It will not be very surprising to find is to i and Government ownership; together with the new issues that Mr. Bryan may discover, as part of the post-election pro-gramme of a Republican Administration in the near future.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A man came to me the other day for the purpose of getting a job, with a letter of introduction. In nswer to my question as to what he could do. I f course, received the stupid reply, "Anything." in the generality of cases this means "nothing As I didn't know of any one who was in need of an "omnibus." I told him to try an advertisement to begin with. He went away and returned the next day with a draft of what he intended inserting in the advertising columns of some journal. It read as follows:

"A hopeless, incompetent fool, with no quality.

nal. It read as follows:

"A hopeless, incompetent fool, with no qualifications social or intellectual, totally devoid of
knowledge on any conceivable subject, thoroughly indolent and untrustworthy, is desirous of obtaining a remuserative post in any capacity."

I think there is a future for this gentleman,
ils satire is straightforward, and he can evi-NEW YORK, July 8.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: During the

heated term is there shelter within or without the fold for Pairweather & Rain, merchants of Phil-CHAMBERSBURG, Pa., July 7.

Old Friends.

Enoch's Surprise.

Enoch Arden returned to find his

d. "Drat the tariff!" he cried. Herewith he resolved to be quicker